THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. VIII., No. 400. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 17 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BRISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ja Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
3ap Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & CIE.
3ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER. *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER. *Canton.*
E. WARDEN. *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL. *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL. *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

~~FOR SALE.~~

~~A double-cylinder PRINTING MACHINE. Apply at the Printing Office of the *London Missionary Society*, Shanghae.~~

~~27mr March 1st, 1858.~~

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.

Apply to
C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

~~BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.~~

~~WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.~~

~~For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.~~

~~tf Shanghai, 8th January. 1858.~~

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Turkei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Naukeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquerdware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WILLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P.S.—On and after *the 1st of March*, H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.

tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 4th April, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong and Amoy.

She will have room for 3,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 29th March*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Thursday, the 1st April*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 27th March, 1858.

TWO RIVER STEAMERS FOR SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction by Mr. GEO: DUDDELL, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in a cause of "Stephenson *v.* Murrow" under the direction of N. R. Masson, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the said suit at Hongkong, on *Saturday, the Third day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-eight*, at Twelve o'clock at Noon:—Those two fine River Steamers "*ROSE*" and "*SHAMROCK*," with their gear and machinery complete. They have recently been thoroughly examined and are in perfect repair.

To view the same and for further particulars apply to Messrs. Cooper Turner & Hazeland, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Hongkong.

(Signed) N. R. MASSON,
Receiver and Actg. Registrar.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1858.

啟者現有小火輪船两只一
名羅士一名尚洛便於內江
行駛茲於二月二十日午時
拍賣船上器具一切完備且
係新修如有貴客要買者請
至香港谷巴丹拿哈西蘭處
面議可也
咸豐八年二月十一日特特
力告白

STEWARD.

WANTED a STEWARD for the Ward Room Mess of H. M. S. *Cormorant*.
Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 24th March, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Jan.	25	Singapore. ......Mar.	5
Bombay, ...Feb.	16	Hongkong, ...Mar.	16
Calcutta, ...Feb.	21	New York, ...Jan.	14
Galle, ...Feb.	24		

◆

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 25th instant, Robert Reid, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late William Newby, Esq.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 26th March, 1858.			*Ending 16th March, 1857.*	
20,—	*Max.* 49	*Min.* 35	*Max.* 55	*Min.* 48
21,—	" 55	" 37	" 56	" 46
22,—	" 57	" 43	" 55	" 39
23,—	" 59	" 44	" 53	" 39
24,—	" 59	" 42	" 50	" 44
25,—	" 58	" 43	" 53	" 47
26,—	" 63	" 51	" 56	" 50

To be continued weekly.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

Exchange.—No business.
Opium.—No quotations.

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—March 26th, *Lanrick*, (Br. brig), Thompson, 283, from Hongkong.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Minnesota*, H. E. William B. Reed, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and Alexander McKinley and William Reed, Esqs., private Secretaries. Per *Formosa*, Col. Martynoff, Capt. Bennett, Messrs. Wilson, Anderson, and Downie. Per *Furious*, H. E. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, The Honble. F. Bruce, Messrs. Oliphant, Cameron, Fitzroy, Wade, Morrison and Saunders. Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. William Mackenzie, and James Hogg.

Departed.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Messrs. A. F. Heard, T. Dussourd, and Velge.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghae, *24th March*, 1858.

In place of the *Buoys* laid down to mark the Channel in crossing the Bar at Woosung, Two *Boats* have been moored, in the following positions:—

"The Boat painted *White* and flying a white flag, lies in 14 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Western extremity of a Shoal spit which makes off from the Eastern shore. It is 1½ cable's length from the Shore. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 20° E.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 21° W.; and the Woosung Joss Poles N. 25° W.

The Boat painted *Red* and flying a red flag, lies in 12 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Northern extremity of the Lower Middle Ground. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 18° 30′ W.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 77° W.; and the Upper Bar Creek open N. 88° E., dist. 5¼ cables. It is 2¾ cables from the nearest part of the Eastern shore, and between it and the Receiving Ships, which lie on the Western side, the ground is very uneven, and in several places very shoal, many spots having as little as 9 feet at low water.

It is recommended that vessels proceeding up the River should pass close to the White Boat, leaving it on the *Port Hand*, and after passing it steer for the Red Boat, leaving it well on the *Starboard Hand*, and gradually approach the Eastern shore to a ship's length off the Upper Bar Creek.

The Red Boat should not be brought to the Eastward of S. 60° E. The Boats bear from each other S. 52° E. and N. 52° W., dist. 4½ cables; lowest depth of water between them, 13 feet, at low water, spring tides."

GEO. L. CARR, *Master R.N.*
H. M. S. "Pique."

By order,

Wm. LENT,
Secretary.

The arrival of Lord Elgin in the North of China, and waters of the Yang-tze, may justly be regarded as the commencement of the second act, and we would fain hope the last, of the present Anglo-Chinese melodrama,—there has been so much of the mock-heroic mingled in the present affair, that it cannot, with propriety, be raised to the dignity of a tragedy. His lordship's advent, coupled with that of his diplomatic coadjutors, is an occurrence which is fraught with great—indeed, profound interest, present and future, both to China and the nations of the West. Upon the spirit with which this event is met by the Court of Peking, will depend the amicable and speedy adjustment of the so called Canton war, and of other grievances;—or the prosecution of hostilities into the heart of the empire, and in the immediate vicinity of those rebels who have already carried dismay close to the very walls of Peking, and have proved themselves up to the present hour, an enemy of greater courage, tenacity, and power, than the imperial armies can successfully cope with.

If we may be permitted the expression—the present Quadruple Alliance offers a spectacle almost as rare to Western Nations as it is to the Chinese; and if the latter were skilful in decyphering the signs of the times—or in other words, the mysteries of diplomacy, they could not fail to be filled with well grounded alarm,—for they would feel assured, that it must be something very urgent, and not to be evaded, that could induce France to join actively in a quarrel which she had no hand in beginning, and thaw not only the frigid neutrality of America, but even win over the sullen approval of Russia. Seldom, indeed, do four such powers pull cordially together. The occasion must be, in truth, one of most powerful force and stringent necessity, which could draw together and keep such constellations revolving round a common centre.

Lord Elgin comes into these regions in the manner we have always wished, and urged, that he should come:—not as the hastily dispatched, and imperfectly instructed envoy of a distant power,—necessarily ignorant of the peculiarities of the dispute which has arisen, and the character of the people with whom he has to deal, and holding out to them with eager and undignified impatience, the olive branch, before they had been made to feel the weight of the sword;—but he appears as the high Commissioner of conquerors,—the ambassador of a people who have not only threatened, but already punished the insolence and violence of a section of the Chinese who had long egregiously overvalued themselves and despised every body else;—and having done so, has no desire to extend, or to envenom the quarrel;—but rather to make it the occasion for instituting a better and more wholesome state of things in future,—in other words, for the restoration of peace on sound principles, the extension of commerce, and a more intimate interchange of good offices both in a social and diplomatic point of view.

Sensible of the immense advantage which such a position places in the hands of lord Elgin—those foreigners who have permanent interests in China, whether commercial or otherwise, are naturally anxious to see, that it will be duly recognized, and turned to proper account. They have long waited patiently and without a murmur, under circumstances that might have provoked a very different exhibition of feeling, because they were fully convinced that there were many things in the existing relations between themselves and the Chinese, which required fresh arrangement, and even extensive rectification;—but which never would be effected or corrected, even to the smallest extent, unless under the pressure of the *ultima ratio* and its successful prosecution. They knew from experience, that the attempt to gain a hearing, whether for the redress of any existing grievance, or for the slightest extension of the most harmless privilege, was not to be thought of seriously,—for they felt certain, that no peaceful remonstrance or representation of theirs would ever reach the goal at which it was aimed—the august occupant of the dragon throne. The intermediate ninefold phalanx of obstructive mandarins—from him who wears the button of a licentiate, to the Ko-laus or chief ministers of state,—the nine orders of the "Quan," in short, presented a barrier to any peaceable attempt to reach the imperial ear, which it would be as practicable to penetrate and overcome by gentle means, as it would be to tunnel the English channel with the help only of a few wooden spades,—launch the Leviathan with the wind from a lady's fan, or melt an iceberg with the heat from a rush light.

To get up a war, however, or even an armed expedition such as that which is now present in China, in order to insist upon stipulated rights, and to attain certain objects—however laudable and desirable, the English residents in China knew was by no means an easy matter. Ministers, and people at a distance could scarcely be supposed to feel as keenly, or resent as warmly, the *desagrèmens* of Chinese bigotry and insolence, as those who were more immediately exposed to them. Amongst the former, as the responsible agents of the nation, there would, naturally enough, be a hesitation to plunge into a war at a huge distance,—even for such a privilege as to gain admission into the city of Canton, or to interchange a few words with the Chinese Emperor in person:—whilst amongst the latter, there would be too tempting a field for discursive philanthropy, and for platform oratory, to be neglected—let the consequences be what they might. Both, therefore, with commendable prudence, would prefer to advise, and even enforce further tolerance of grievances,—the more especially as they themselves felt neither the gall nor the sting of them:—for our readers need not be reminded, how cheerfully and with what magnanimity we regard the grievances that do not affect ourselves, but only the people with whom we are acquainted. Cautions, from the Foreign office, accordingly, would have continued to be transmitted, and timorously obeyed, until the spirit of Englishmen had been more than half conformed to, and reconciled with the practises of Chinese subserviency. But at last the "Arrow" came to the rescue. It supplied the match which fired the heap of already inflammable materials—the lever which set into violent motion the pent up and repressed resentments of years;—so that, instead of being regarded as a misfortune by the mercantile community—because most likely to be obstructive of their business, it was hailed by them, almost universally, with warmly expressed satisfaction and approval.

To the superficial observer only, can it appear, that the sole and simple cause of the present troubles between the English and Chinese, was the insult offered to the British flag:—Such is not the case. Ostensibly, indeed, it may look so; but the true cause, in reality, lay in the uncompromising maintenance on the part of the Chinese rulers, of that jealous exclusiveness, those haughty and overbearing pretensions, and that never ceasing obstruction and persecution of all western enterprise, of whatsoever kind it might be, or however peaceable and inoffensive; which, from first annoying and then offending, at length exasperated beyond all further forbearance, those who were exposed to the intolerable nuisance.

It was such conduct, systematically pursued by the Chinese officials, that engendered that irritated feeling in the minds of mercantile men and other foreign residents in China, and made them look upon the "Arrow" quarrel, as a lucky interposition, rather than a deplorable mishap; and which has all along influenced the peaceably disposed people generally, to submit to any amount of temporary inconvenience, and even of present loss, in order to secure in time to come, a condition of things under which they will live free from offensive retrictions, and prosecute, their various occupations in security, peace, and quietness.

It would be a great mistake,—an irreparable blunder, accordingly, should the present opportunity be let slip, of placing our relations, with regard to the Chinese, on a sound and liberal basis. The chief part of the difficulty—so far as the English are concerned, is already removed:—the *vis inertiæ* of the authorities and people at home has been overcome;—an expedition has been equipped, and it first and principal efforts crowned with marked success;—all that now remains, therefore, is to be careful not to lose by haste, or a mistaken sense of forbearance and moderation, the establishment and careful guarantee of those privileges, and of that hospitable accommodation, which one friendly and independent people, has a right to claim at the hands of another.

In urging, then, for the removal of restrictions upon legitimate commerce; in requiring—under proper and well guarded checks, that freedom of travel throughout the empire be accorded to peaceful and inoffensive foreigners; and in demanding the establishment of direct communication on matters of moment, by means of an ambassador or envoy, with the Emperor, and chief council of state at Peking, there is nothing which can be construed into unseemly bullying, on the part of the Allies,—or into extorting, what may not be granted on the part of the Chinese authorities, without any real derogation of their dignity, or any compromise of the essential independence of their country.

There is a report that on the 17th inst., a body of Tai-ping, Nanking rebels made a sortie by the East gate of the city and attacked the camps of Brigadier Hoo-kwân-yuen, near the town of Heaouling-wei, about five *li* from the walls of Nanking, routing the troops and killing the General Hoo-kwân-yuen with about 2,000 of his men. Chang-kwo-liang hastened to the field, with his troops, and after fighting with the rebels for several hours, drove them back into the city. He received a wound in the left leg from a gingal ball.

Hwang-tsung-han the Imperial Commissioner left Soochow on the 17th inst. for Canton, going by way of Hangchow. It is supposed his departure by that route was decided on hastily, for fear he should fall in with the foreign plenipotentiaries, whom it appears he would rather avoid.

The Plenipotentiaries have each received a letter from the Governor of this province. Then can be little doubt that they are recommended to return to Canton to meet with the Imperial Commissioner, Hwang, who has been sent to treat with them there.

Under the new arrangement for a weekly mail, to and from England and India, the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers will henceforth leave Hongkong 2 days earlier; commencing on the 13th of April, instead of the 15th. The *Formosa* will therefore be dispatched from here on Sunday morning 4th proximo at day-light.

The London mail of 25th January arrived at Woosung on the evening of the 24th instant by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer, *Formosa*, Capt. G. S. Brooks, the Packets were delivered on the following morning. Portions of the mail had been forwarded from Hongkong per steamers *Hellespont* and *Yang-tze*. The former vessel is not yet reported in, the latter put back for coals when within 90 miles of Gutzlaff, and arrived here on the 26th.

The dates by these opportunities are from London 25th Jany, *viâ* Marseilles,—Bombay 16th and Galle 24th ultimo, Singapore 5th, Hongkong 16th and Amoy 20th instant, brought from Southampton and Malta by *Indus*, Evans,—Marseilles to Malta by *Euxine*. Jamieson,—Suez, to Galle by *Hindostan*, Rennoldson,—Galle to Hongkong by *Cadiz*, Aldham, arriving there on the 13th instant.

We have also dates from Calcutta to 21st February by *Lancefield*.

Passengers arrived in Hongkong per *Cadiz*,—

Mr. & Mrs. Gubbay, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Aldham and child, Don Felippe Bravo, Col. Martynoff, Messrs. S Lalljee, Jauncey, Bamson, and Capts. Spengler, R.N., and Victal.

Intelligence is received of the total loss of the P & O. Steamer *Ava*, on her passage from Galle to Calcutta, on a reef near Trincomalee. Crew and passengers and a portion of the treasure saved; but the mails were lost.

The events of the fortnight are, the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French;—the marriage of the Princess Royal of England;—the death of the Queen of Oude;—the arrest of Walker, the Fillibustero.

In another column we give a leader from the *Times (Evening Mail)* and an extract from their correspondent's letter on the first abovenamed event.

The principal topics of public attention are the India Question, with respect to the contemplated transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown; and the proposed Reform Bill, on which subjects the opinions of the Press are given at great length.

The produce markets remained nearly the same; money was abundant. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 5 per cent. Consols had advanced to 95⅛ for money. The French 3 per cents had further recovered, and foreign stocks, generally, were firm.

E. I. Company's drafts on Calcutta have been so trifling of late that we discontinue quoting the amount; their rate of Exchange remained at 2s. 2d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 2¼d. on Bombay.

Bullion.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton, on the 20th of January,—

For Hongkong,	Silver, ...	£35,041
Shanghai,	"	£19,206

Bar Silver 5/1¼ *a* 5/1⅜ per oz. standard.

Mexican dollars, price nominal, there being few in the market.

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers. To leave on the 4th February. For Hongkong,—Mr. W. B. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. McMurdo, Mr. Groseland. For Shanghai,—Mr. Ross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, at Gravesend, 10th Jan., *Assyrian*; in the Downs, 13th do., *Lord of the Isles*.

Departure.—For Shanghai, from Gravesend, 15th January, *Wellington*.

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, Feb. 13th, *Cambalu*; and 23d, *Spirit of the Deep*. For Shanghai, Feb. 14th, *Maury*.

Latest dates in England from China 20th Nov.
Received, *viâ* Marseilles ....on 12th Jan.
viâ Southampton ..on 18th Jan.

Passengers per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer from Hongkong.—

Per *Norna*, for Bombay,—Messrs. Hormusjee, R. Dower, Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee, and Cowasjee Rustomjee. For Alexandria,—Messrs. W. S. Wetmore, H. R. Hardie, and G. S. Morrison. For Singapore,—Mons. de Santel, and Mr. G. W. Kerr. For Malta,—Messrs. John Goddard, and Robert Goddard. For Marseilles,—Mr. E. Pereira. For Southampton,—Mr. and Mrs. Still and family, and Mr. H. Gunthorpe.

There was an extensive fire yesterday morning in that part of the settlement called the Tow-poi-too, lying between the Soochow creek and Messrs. Crampton's, behind the British Consulate, evidently the work of incendiaries for the sake of plunder. First at about 2 A.M. at a butcher's shop, and in half-an-hour after among some houses near the Tee-paou's lock-up house, and again at 3 o'clock at the buffalo shed, where it spread considerably, destroying about 90 houses, a quantity of timber, and 120 Sheep and 10 Buffaloes which were literally roasted, and in such a state that it was considered desirable to shoot some of the poor creatures to terminate their misery. Her Majesty's Consul and the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships and the Russian war steamer, were on the spot with parties of seamen and police, whose exertions prevented more damage than that which occurred, and by forming a cordon round the houses they prevented the escape of plunderers. There was a great want of water, the creek being dry and the hose of the engines, which were promptly in attendance, not of sufficient length to reach the river.

There was also a fire among the Junks lying off the city on Wednesday night, we believe only one vessel was destroyed, which is remarkable as they lie in hundreds close alongside of each other in that part of the river. It arose from fireworks that were being let off to welcome the return to port of one of the junks from a successful voyage. The foreign men-of-war's boats were there but could render no assistance in the crowded *mêlée*. Some foreign vessels were at anchor and in jeopardy not far distant. It would be well for vessels always to have a clear hawse that no time may be lost in veering away in the event of fire drifting down upon them. We have heard that such was not the case in this instance.

H. M. Ser. Steam Gun Vessel, *Cormorant*, 6, Commander T. Saumarez, arrived in harbour from Ningpo on the 20th instant, and the Paddle-Wheel Steam Frigate, *Furious*, 16, Captain S. Osborne from the same port *viâ* Chusan on the 26th. By the *Furious*, H. E. The Right Honble The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, arrived. In His Excellency's suite are, The Honble. F. Bruce, Secretary of Legation, Messrs. Oliphant, Cameron, Fitzroy, Morrison, Saunders, Attachés;—and T. F. Wade, Interpreter.

Furious, 16, *Paddle-Wheel Steam Frigate*,
400 *Horse-power* 220 *men*.

Captain, ...	Sherard Osborn, C.B., ..	Mar. 11, 1857.
Lieutenant, ...	Ralph P. Cator, ...	Mar. 13, 1857.
	Philip Brock, ...	Mar. 11, 1857.
	Duncan G. Davidson, ..	Mar. 11, 1857.
Master, ...	Stephen Court, ...	Mar. 12, 1857.
1st Lieut. Mar. Art., ...	Hollis H. Nott, ...	Mar. 17, 1857.
Chaplain and Nav. Instructor,	William W. Garrett,	Mar. 12, 1857.
Surgeon, ...	John M'Swiney, ...	Mar. 14, 1857.
Paymaster, ...	Wilmot B. Mainprise, ..	Mar. 12, 1857.
Chief Engineer, ..	Thomas L. Walker, ...	Mar. 13, 1857.
Mate, ...	Alfred C. May, *(act)* ..	Mar. 20, 1857.
Assist. Surgeon, ..	Henry G. Ruby, ...	Mar. 14, 1857.
Acting Mate, ...	F. M. Ommanney, ...	Nov. 10, 1857.
Midshipmen, ...	E. H. Allfrey, ...	
Do.	F. Vincent, ...	
Do.	Philip de Vismes, ...	
Do.	Chas. Alder, ...	
Clerk, ...	F. K. Fetenmeyer, ...	
Do.	Rt. Meadows Colwell,	
Nav. Cadet, ...	J. W. Harvey, ...	
Do.	Spencer Chapman, ...	
Do.	Frans. Hayter, ...	
Do.	Clarence C. Gardner, ..	
Master Assist., ..	T. McGuy Bridges, ...	

Cormorant, 6, *Screw Steam Gun-Vessel*,
200 *Horse-power*, 670 *Tons*.
Officers and Men 91.
(See *North-China Herald*, No. 382,
November 21, 1857.)

H. I. M. Russian Steamer, *America*, Capt. Chihacheff arrived in the harbour on the 22nd instant having on board H. E. Vice-Admiral Count Poutiatine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias. Attached to His Excellency's suite are,—L. Balluseek, Aid de Camp; A. Pestchouroff, Baron Osten Saken, B. Bodisco, Secretaries; A. Tatarinoff and the Rev. —. Avakoum, Interpreters.

America, *Paddle-Wheel Steamer, 150 Horse-power, 6-24-pounder guns, crew 62 men.*

Commander,	—. Chihacheff,
First Lieutenant,	N. Scott,
Second Lieutenant,	A. Linden.
Sailing Master,	A. Chudinoff,
Chief Engineer,	J. Mahouroff,
Second Engineer,	T. Norton, (Am. Citizen).

On the 24th instant the United States Steam Frigate *Minnesota*, arrived at Woosung, ten days from Manila, having on board H. E. William B. Reed, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China; and Alexander McKinley and William Reed, Esqs. private Secretaries.

Minnesota, *U. S. Steam Frigate,* 41 *Guns, viz.,* 26 *of* 9in., 14 *of* 8in. *and* 1-10in. *pivot-gun,* 3,800 *Tons burthen,* 450 *Horse-power, complement of men and officers* 588, *draft of water* 23*f.* 8in.

Captain,	S. F. DuPont.
Lieutenants,	W. B. Renshaw.
	A. G. Clary.
	J M. Duncan.
	C. C. Simms.
	W. K. Mayo.
Purser	Robert Pettit.
Surgeon,	W. F. McClennahan.
Passed Assistant Surgeon,	Charles Martin.
Assistant Surgeon,	H. L. Sheldon.
Acting Master,	J. Crossan Chaplin.
Brevet Major of Marines,	Geo. H. Territt.
Lieutenant do.	Edward Jones.
Midshipmen,	J. B. Blake.
	H. D. Todd.
	H. B. Seely.
	T. V. McNan.
	C. J. Graves.
	H. W. Miller.
Captain's Clerk,	John McMillan.
Purser's do.	J. K. Leckron.
Chief Engineer,	M. Quinn.
1st Assistant do.,	James H. Warner.
	T. B. Stump.
2d do. do.,	Charles Schroeder.
	James M. Harris.
3d do. do.,	A. J. Kerstead.
	W. Trick.
	J. Savage.
	A. Houston.

The United States Steamer *San Jacinto*, 13, Captain Henry H. Bell, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Tatnell arrived on the 26th from Hongkong, and anchored in the harbour.

The List of her Officers, &c., will be found in a former number of the *North-China Herald*.

A remarkable occurrence took place when H. M.'s Screw Steam Gun-vessel *Nimrod* was proceeding, under steam, for the entrance of the River Min on the 16th instant. When about four miles outside Sharp Peak, a violent concussion was experienced by all on board, as if the ship had struck the ground, but knowing from their position that such could not possibly be the case, the real cause was evidenced on looking astern, on their discovering a large whale, severed nearly in two, blowing convulsively and bleeding so profusely as to redden the water all around. The whale had doubtless been struck with much violence by the Screw-propeller, and indeed the engines were brought to a momentary stand-still by the shock. Unusual and unlikely as this may appear, it is, nevertheless, a fact.

(From the Correspondent of the "Evening Mail," Paris, 15th January, 1858.)

It was known some days previous that His Majesty purposed visiting the Opera last night. As is customary on such occasions, the entrance of the Rue Lepelletier was illuminated with gas stands, the house of the Court tradesman that stands at the right hand as you enter from the Boulevards, and also the front of the theatre. As is usual, a crowd of people thronged the Boulevards and the street to see the *cortége*. About 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers. The Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, the Aide-de-Camp on duty, occupied the same carriage. On arriving at the theatre, near which some groups of spectators were standing, a loud explosion was heard, followed at the interval of a few seconds by another, and again a third—the last the loudest of all. A rush of the people on the Boulevards took place down the Rue Lepelletier, anxious to know what was the matter. For some minutes all was confusion, but the mounted guards on duty did their utmost to prevent the crowd from filling the streets. It was known that the Emperor had been fired at, and rumours flew about of something still more disastrous. So far as the Emperor was personally concerned, however, all apprehension was soon removed, and an immense and enthusiastic shout told those who were at a distance that His Majesty was unhurt. In order to tranquillize the people the Emperor, on quitting his carriage, presented himself at the door, and again on the balcony. On entering his box he and the Empress were, as you may suppose, most enthusiastically cheered.

The assassins had provided themselves with hollow projectiles of the most deadly description, and contrived to fling them on the ground under the carriage, where they instantly exploded, and spread destruction among the bystanders. One of the carriage horses was killed on the spot, the other wounded; the carriage itself was broken to pieces; General Roguet, who sat in front, was wounded slightly, it is said, and the two footmen who stood behind, dangerously hurt. A bullet, or fragment of the shell, passed through the Emperor's hat, but did not touch him. The Empress was also untouched. At the moment of the explosion, which was tremendous, the row of gas-lights running down the front of the theatre, and those at the wings, were extinguished; for some time the place was in utter darkness, while the windows of three or four houses opposite were dashed into fragments. I need not dwell on the consternation which prevailed. As quick as lightning the news flew to every corner of the city. All Paris appeared to be in movement. The night was dark and cold, though not wet, and, thronged as the Boulevards were before, crowds now poured ceaselessly down the great thoroughfare from every street in sight, and all in the direction of the Rue Lepelletier. A squadron of mounted Paris guards from the Minimes Barracks, Place Royale, came at a gallop up the Boulevards to reinforce the ordinary pickets on duty at the theatre, and the cavalry of the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay, armed to the teeth, mounted their horses, and remained in the courtyard ready for any emergency. Many houses on the Boulevards were lighted up, the balconies and windows thronged with spectators, all betraying the most intense anxiety. Detachments of horse cleared the Rue Lepelletier and the neighbouring passages, and some occupied the side paths to prevent any one from slipping along. From the Palais Royal came Prince Jerome and his son, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde, to assure themselves of the safety of the Emperor. The people were also reassured on finding that the Emperor remained at the theatre. His first act was to send for medical assistance for the wounded; and these are, I fear, very many. Several Lancers of the escort who were nearest to the carriage were seriously wounded, one or two are said to be killed. The number of persons more or less hurt is probably not less than 60. Several of these, however, are very slightly so; and four or five have either succumbed already or are not expected to live. Among the wounded are some of the sergents de ville and other persons on duty for the occasion, but by far the greater number are those who were in the street as simple spectators.

I have already alluded to the reception of their Majesties in the house. During the performances, which were longer than usual, in consequence of their being for the benefit of Massol, they were cheered again and again in the warmest manner; and when they rose to depart, which they did not till the last moment, the audience rose, and the house rang to the very roof with acclamations.

At 12 o'clock the party left the theatre. By that time the line of Boulevards to the Madeleine, and from the Madeleine to the Tuileries, were crowded; many houses were illuminated. The moment the carriages appeared the cheering began; it never dropped till they were out of sight. The carriage window was down on the side at which the Emperor sat, at least a part of the way, and I could see Her Majesty's hand stretched out and waving her handkerchief in recognition of the enthusiastic acclamations with which she was greeted. Before they arrived at the Tuileries, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, with many other personages, high functionaries and dignitaries, were assembled at the Palace to offer their congratulations to the Emperor. I forgot to mention in its place that the Emperor's hat was actually torn into two parts; the collar of the cloak he wore and that part which covered his shoulder were rent open. It is said that his forehead and the Empress's cheek were slightly scratched with a small piece of the broken glass. The gas-pipes running along the façade of the Opera were blown off by the explosion, to which, probably, and not to design, it was owing that the lights were extinguished. General Roguet's wound, which is slight, is not in the back of the neck, but the cheek. For some time after the Emperor entered the Tuileries the crowd continued to fill the streets. The Rue Lepelletier was, however, still kept clear, and none, except those residing in it, were allowed to pass. The canopy over the entrance of the Opera was torn, and the ground in some parts covered with blood. Before 1 o'clock the multitude dispersed, and few there were who, while they rejoiced at the miraculous escape of their Majesties, were not profoundly affected by the feeling that so horrible a crime should be attempted.

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The projectiles employed in this work of destruction are described as of the most formidable kind. It is said that not less than 20 of them were meant to be used. Four were flung under and close to the carriage; only three exploded. The remainder were, no doubt, flung away as the assassins escaped. At the moment of the explosions a man was seen to rush to the carriage armed with a dagger and revolver; he was caught full in front by a sergent de ville; the murderer made a desperate attempt to escape, and, during the struggle, wounded his captor. He was searched, and another revolver was found on him. Another man was also arrested on the spot, carrying a carpet bag, in which pistols and daggers were found, and a small box. He had in his pockets 270 francs in gold. A third, a well-dressed man, in white gloves, who was seen to raise his hat, and wave it, perhaps as a signal, was also arrested. The number of persons taken into custody, I am told, amounted to 27 up to 2 o'clock this day, three or four of whom are believed to be the chiefs. They are most of them, if not all, Italians. One of them was Colonel in the Roman (Republican) service. In consequence of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday from the French Minister at Brussels, one person was arrested before the Emperor went to the Opera. The Roman Colonel is named Pierri, or, at least, such is the name on his passport, which was regularly *viséd* by the Belgian Consul. The name of another of them is Orsini or Corsini—all probably feigned names. One of them speaks English. They have all been under close examination, and are not allowed to communicate with any one. Some are said to have made disclosures. On this point it is difficult to say anything, as the reports are often contradictory, and it is certain that the examination of the prisoners is secret. Some of the prisoners only arrived in Paris yesterday.

It is considered very extraordinary how, with police agents so often searching, heavy projectiles of the kind could be safely carried about, and how the assassins could have time to make their arrangements, and arrive so very near the execution of their designs.

(From the Evening Mail, 15 to 18 Jan.*)*

Throughout Europe the effect of the crime of the Rue Lepelletier will be great and immediate. Every Sovereign—and, indeed, every people—will feel himself threatened in the person of the Emperor of the French, who represents to the Continent the principle of order and stability, and whose death would be followed by new convulsions to end in still deeper apathy and despair. The murderers were, it appears, chiefly foreigners. Doubtless, some Frenchmen were mixed up in the plot, received the assassins on their arrival, and helped to prepare the grenades, but, as far as we can at present learn, the scheme was an Italian one both in conception and execution. The prisoners are chiefly Italian refugees, some of them of the better sort, with plenty of money in their pockets, some the needy and desperate bravoes who are ready to risk their lives on any adventure. They had flocked from various parts to the scene of action, and although some were, no doubt, resident at Paris, several appear to have resorted to the capital from London or Brussels for the express purpose of assassination. We are quite prepared to hear that in Paris and elsewhere there is once more a cry raised against the liberty granted by England to desperadoes who are at constant war with the Continental Governments. The difference between such proceedings as the refugees have been engaged in and an actual levying of war against a foreign State is, indeed, slight enough, and as international law forbids us to permit the one, the Continental jurists may be inclined to maintain that the other is equally prohibited. Therefore we may as well anticipate any murmurs or remonstances by calling attention to the position of the several refugee colonies among us.

We certainly know little of them except from common fame, but there can be no doubt that they do not all belong to one class or profess the same opinions. The severity of the Continental Government has been such that the Constitutionalist, anxious only for such tempered freedom as we possess, has fled his country, and finds himself in Soho or the neighbourhood of Holborn along with Communists whose visions are of universal spoliation, or would-be Bruti who are preparing combustibles for a wholesale massacre. The Germans, however, even of the most extreme party, generally settle down to some kind of industry; they may discuss the theories of property and government ten times a-day, and agree that kings and capitalists are equally inconsistent with the irrefragable conclusions of social science; but still they manage to hold their earnings pretty fast and to live in peace under the Government of Queen Victoria, although our system, in their opinion, is a political hypocrisy, and we have only despots for allies. The French, although declamatory and violent, are, we believe, not much given to secret conspiracies. They are very fond of asserting general principles of philosophy as applicable to the entire human race, either in a highflown pamphlet, or at some anniversary gathering, or over the grave of some Democratic leader, but it cannot be said that they are more fierce or malignant than might be expected of men who have brooded for years over their banishment from their own land into a country where they meet with little notice or sympathy, and to whose people they are as much strangers as on the first day they landed. But with the vindictive and sanguinary Italian the case in very different. Even among themselves and in their small colony of exiles acts of violence are of no rare occurrence. What is more, they form in this country a community of which we know nothing, except that it has its organization, its leaders, its passwords, and its peculiar work—that work being incessant and universal conspiracy. How these men can elude the vigilance of our police is shown in the case of Foschini, where a man who had stabbed three or four of his comrades was able to escape, no doubt through the assistance of the whole subtle and secret brotherhood.

Therefore, although we think that Parliament would very properly refuse to any Minister the right of seizing or expelling an alien without offence proved against him, and merely on the assertion of a foreign police agent that he was engaged in fomenting political disquiet—although a country like ours, which has tens of thousands of foreign workmen employed, and part of whose greatness consists in its being free ground for all nations, cannot think of abridging the liberty of new comers, yet there might certainly be some notice taken of the proceedings of well-known conspirators. We have spoken of the distinctions which prevail among the refugees because we believe that the class to which Pianori, and also the present gang of assassins, belong is not large. They are, we feel sure, nearly all Italians, they doubtless associate together, their haunts are known, their absences must be remarked and their return noted by our police. We do not say that our Government should go out of its way to put them under surveillance; but if the foreign police has any definite charge to make against them, the English authorities are in duty bound to investigate it. Conspiracy for treason and murder is a crime of which a country may certainly take cognizance, and no jurist can have any doubt that the actual preparation of materials on our soil for the murder of a neighbouring Potentate is an offence punishable by our law.

The country would, we conceive, support the Government in any just interference for the suppression of such hideous plots as this which has just failed at Paris. We do not wish England to be made an asylum for the most cruel and dastardly assassins. But we are bound to say, that the language of the President of the Senate and other officials, in their congratulatory addresses, is not calculated to win favour for any overtures of the French Government. We can well imagine the indignation and horror with which all Paris regards the late deed, and can excuse any warmth of expression on the morrow of so heinous a crime. But the insinuation that England has erected itself as a citadel from which assassins may go forth, and the hope that now this country will not remain intrenched in its selfishness, but will unite with the Continental Powers to drive the Democrats from Europe, constitute a style of language to which we could not be expected to respond amiably. But this we will pass over, and assure our allies that the British people views assassination with as much horror as they do, and will give them every assistance in preventing or in punishing it. Still we would remark that the work must be chiefly their own. It certainly seems that the elaborate systems of passport and police have been sadly inefficient in the present case. Some 20 or 30 Italians establish themselves in Paris, they pass to and fro freely under feigned names, they are, it appears, well-known Democrats, and even escaped murderers, and yet they cross the Channel and take up their abode in the capital without molestation. More than this, they are able to manufacture in France, or to bring into the country, a quantity of hand grenades four or five inches in diameter; they walk about with daggers and revolvers; they congregate in numbers at the door of an opera-house, and though the machinery of detection is so elaborate that the explosion wounds no less than 28 police agents, yet the band of murderers have been able to carry everything through without the slightest suspicion and to perpetrate an act by which 102 people are killed and wounded. When this is the result of Continental vigilance our critics should be less ready in denouncing English inertness. But it is not the less the duty of our police authorities to give every assistance to the French, and we are sure that if the fact that explosive projectiles were some time since manufactured by refugees in Jersey had been brought before the Home Secretary, he would at once have instituted a proper search. The fact may or may not be true, but if it be true the French Government could have put English law in force at the time. That it will be better informed of future attempts we most fervently hope, and we would warn refugees of all sorts that they have no mercy to expect in this country if they be detected in a plot against a foreign Government. They came here freely, they live here in security, and they may depart when and how they will. While here they have all the rights of our own people, and no man can molest them. But if they attempt to pursue their bloody schemes on English ground they must prepare for the severest punishment which the laws of the land can inflict.

(From the Economist, Jan. 2d, 1858.)

A LESSON FOR THE FUTURE.

THE CRISIS AND THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

With the close of the year the commercial and monetary crisis has died out. The New York and the other Banks of the United States (those of Pennsylvania alone excepted) have resumed cash payments, with an amount of specie in their possession much beyond the average which it is considered necessary for them to hold:—at Hamburg, the rate of discount has fallen to five per cent.:—the Bank of France has reduced its charge also to a uniform rate of five per cent., the bullion having increased to a greater amount than it has reached at any time during the last three years:—in the Bank of England the bullion, which on the 18th of November stood at 6,484,096*l.*, has already increased by this day's return to 11,454,961*l.*; and Consols which on the 13th October stood at 86½, have already touched 94½.

There was never a more severe crisis, nor a more rapid recovery. But it is in proportion to the severity and not the duration of a period of pressure that the real condition of trade is tested. That there have been brought to light practices of the most unsound and even culpable character, there can be no doubt. But that the general condition of trade is nevertheless sound, and has been conducted with profit and advantage, is best shown by the manner in which the liabilities of the great majority of traders have been met under circumstances of the severest trial. Only four Banks of any importance in the United Kingdom have suspended:—and of those, three at least have been known to be in a critical condition for a long time, and have even now yielded, not to losses sustained by the crisis, but to an accumulation of wretched mismanagement for many years past:—while the fourth is said to be perfectly solvent and has resumed business. The Western Bank of Scotland, and the Northumberland Durham District Bank, were both in difficulties and received assistance in 1847; the losses of the Borough Bank of Liverpool, and the rash credits it was known to have given, had prepared the public for its ultimate suspension. The City of Glasgow Bank, the only one of the four whose reputation was untainted, though it yielded to the pressure of "a run," has passed through the ordeal of a close inspection of its affairs, is said to have nearly the whole of its capital complete, and has already resumed its business. The branch of trade which was likely to be most affected from apparent causes was the American. Yet even in that, the number of failures has been comparatively few, when we consider how large a portion it forms of the entire trade of the country:—and the two houses of greatest importance connected with it, which have been included in the failure, have already made satisfactory arrangements to pay their obligations in full. The greatest unsoundness and probably the most unjustifiable practices have turned out to be in a quarter generally least suspected—the North of Europe. There the ultimate losses will prove to be most severe. There are no doubt some of the more remote branches of our trade, with regard to which the consequence of the recent great decline in the price of produce cannot yet be known;—but the probability of disaster in those quarters is much reduced by the fact of the profitable character of the trade for some time past.

But though the general trade of the country has passed through the recent severe ordeal so well, yet it cannot be denied that there have been brought to light, transactions—nay, they may be called systems of business, more unsound in character, and more reckless and unscrupulous in practice, than have been witnessed upon any former occasion. But, fortunately, these great commercial blots have been generally so much exposed and so well defined, as to form a valuable lesson for the future drawn from the bitter experience of the past. The practice of obtaining credit through the means of mere accommodation paper, it is true, is not new. But never before did it appear in such numerous shapes, upon so extensive a scale, or in forms so well systematised; and it is an important and instructive fact, that in most of the cases of commercial disaster which have come to light, it has appeared in one shape or other.

Fictitious paper has been at the root of all the most flagrant cases of insolvency in the home trade;—fictitious paper, conducted upon a scale and a system hitherto entirely unknown, and in many cases under circumstances which raised so strongly the presumption of fraud, if not of forgery, that it is difficult to believe that those who negotiated it were not aware of its real character. We will not allude to the most flagrant cases which have been exposed in the Court of Bankruptcy; but when we find an extensive firm, conducting a business which, to all external appearance, was of the highest order in the manufacturing class, habitually raising large sums of money by drawing week after week, and month after month, upon persons so obscure, that, out of a list of seventy-nine in number, the names of nearly thirty could not, upon investigation, be found in the Directories of the places where they were supposed to live,—a degree of culpable negligence on the part of those who negociated such paper must have existed which it would be difficult to characterise in terms too severe. But it is not necessary to dwell upon this class of transactions. Their character is well understood, and no one enters upon them without a perfect knowledge of the ruin in which they are certain to result.

There are, however, other forms of fictitious credits, perhaps equally fatal in their consequences, though by habit recognised as more legitimate commercial operations. We refer to what are termed "open credits." The unsoundness and evils of this system have been exemplified in a remarkable manner in the late crisis in respect to the trade of the North of Europe;—and have been, in point of fact, the true cause of the failure of most of the houses connected with it. When this system is fully examined, it will be found to differ very little either in character or in the necessary consequences to which it must lead, from what is familiarly known as a system of accommodation paper at home. It may have a more extensive ramification;—it may in the first instance take its rise from a sound basis of capital and character, for without both to some extent it could neither be set on foot nor sustained. But in the nature of the business into which it degenerates, and in the certain ruin to which it must sooner or later lead, accommodation paper in the home trade, and "open credits" in the foreign trade, resemble each other very much. What has happened of late in the trade of Sweden and Denmark? Houses of some means and of character have obtained "open credits," first upon houses in Hamburg, and next upon houses in London, and not, in each case, upon a single house, but upon several. The business might begin with some legitimate operations of trade; the first bills drawn might be against shipments of produce. But Sweden offered a tempting field for enterprise. Forests were to be felled: mines were to be opened: morasses were to be reclaimed: ships were to be built. All offered tempting opportunities for employing capital at a high rate of profit:—under their rapid development the value of property rapidly rose. The "open credits" in London and Hamburg were gradually increased, and at length were used to their utmost extent; and a great mass of paper was drawn and kept in circulation, the proceeds of which had been applied to the internal improvement of the country, and which was represented only by those improvements less or more perfectly developed. Capital had been thus transferred from London to Sweden to the extent of millions, which now lies sunk in forests, morasses, and mines, which probably for years to come will yield little or nothing. This, it appears, has been going on for some years. The system has been simple and easy. Bills have been drawn against an "open credit" upon A:—in order to meet that when due another has been drawn upon B:—for the bills upon B as they fall due, others drawn upon C were remitted. All were in good credit: the money market was easy: each had faith in the other,—commissions were easily earned. To make the chain of transactions more intricate, and at the same time more easily worked, credits were raised in Hamburg by the Swedish houses in favour of A, B, and C in London, who were sometimes instructed to reimburse themselves by drawing upon the houses in Hamburg to meet the bills from Sweden falling due in London. But after these transactions had gone on for some time, the Swedish houses, the London houses, and the Hamburg houses, became so inextricably interlaced in the liabilities which had thus been created among them, that they must either stand as a whole or fall as a whole. To such an extent did this system prevail, that it has been ascertained that one of the chief bankers and discounters of local bills in one of the chief commercial towns in the North of Europe, derived nearly the whole of the means for conducting his business and for making large advances, through an extensively organized system of "open credits" upon Hamburg and London. Who can then be surprised that, when the houses in Copenhagen and Stockholm stopped payment, the Swedish houses in London, not one but all,—the houses in Hamburg, involved in so vicious a circle, not one but all,—should stop payment also?

But, however much this class of paper may be dignified by the name of "foreign bills of exchange," in what respect does it really differ from the common and universally condemned accommodation bill at home? Both alike are drawn to enable persons in the first place to speculate or to enter upon transactions, for which they have no capital of their own:—both alike represent no real transactions between the drawer and acceptor:—both alike lead to an enormous cost, and often to great sacrifices, which absorb, all and more than the profits of the business to promote which they were first drawn:—in both cases it soon becomes the main object to keep the paper in circulation without reference to profitable business:—and in both cases, all the parties concerned are engulfed in a common ruin upon the occurrence of the first monetary difficulty that arrests the progress of the complicated machinery, whether it be of mere accommodation bills or of bills drawn systematically upon "open credits." Fictitious paper, by whatever name it is known, respesenting no real transactions,—no real commodity,—is, as a rule, the beginning and the end of all ruinous business.

But is all this experience to be in vain; We may consider the crisis to have passed away, and that the country will, with a new year, start on a fresh career of business. Compared with any former period of revival, there are many considerations which at the present time promise a rapid return of prosperity. The crisis itself was one rather of foreign than of domestic origin, though it has brought many domestic sores to the surface. But compared with 1847 there are two most important differences in favour of the present year. *Then*, a succession of bad harvests had exhausted the resources alike of Europe and America:—*now*, there was probably never a year in which plenty and abundance were so universal in every quarter:—*then*, all Europe, but England in particular, had engagements unparalleled in amount, which month after month absorbed every shilling that could be made, saved, or extricated from former speculations, in order to complete those railways which now afford to trade and industry so much facility;—*now*, the people of this country at least may be said to be without any obligations whatever for the future investment of capital. While, therefore, there must necessarily be a considerable reduction in the foreign trade for a time, if it were only as a consequence of the derangement of the ordinary channels of exchange; and some reduction of the home trade as a consequence of lessened employment and profits,—there appear to be fewer impediments to a return of prosperity than have attended former periods of crisis. But it must depend upon the caution and prudence of those who are left to profit by such prosperity how long it will continue. The recent severe trials through which the commercial classes have passed will not have been suffered in vain, if they shall have the effect of discrediting and putting an end to the ruinous practices to which we have referred. This is a matter altogether beyond the reach of legislation, and one which must be left to the good sense and dearly-bought experience of practical men to remedy. The course is clear for every prudent man to follow; and that which is best for the interests of the country is also the one which in the long run must redound most to the profit and advantage of him who pursues it. Public and private interests, even in matters of trade, are seldom, if ever, for any length of time at variance with each other.

RUSSIA.

We have on former occasions drawn the attention of our readers to the probability that the failure of the Putiatin embassy to China would result in certain active and aggressive measures against that empire by Russia. The tone of the Russian journals is singularly indicative of such views. The *Northern Bee* remarks:—

China is too extensive an empire to admit of its continuing any longer to lead an isolated existence, shut out from all intercourse even with those States which, by means of their commercial organisation (England) and their conterminous vicinity (Russia), have the strongest claims to enter into relation with her. The spirit of European enterprise cries aloud, and demands that she should approach the circle in which it reigns. The dignity and the power of civilised States cannot be any longer indifferent to the obstinate refusals of the court of Pekin to enter into any species of relation with Europe and America; the less so, as Japan, in obedience to better impulses, and without any particular means of coercion being employed, had already done so. According to the most recent intelligence, China abides by her obstinacy, and therefore it will be no matter of surprise if China should shortly become the theatre of remarkable events of the highest interest to Europe.

This, taken in conjunction with the arrival of the Siberian generals, who have lately made a tour of inspection throughout the Amoor territory, may, it has been remarked, be accepted as an indication of the policy about to be pursued towards China. —*Home News*, Jan. 2.

Railway Traffic.—In the half-year ending June 30, 1856, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 40,179,847, and the total number of miles travelled had been 685,315,097, an average of upwards of 30 miles for every inhabitant of the kingdom. The number of miles of railway open for traffic was at that date 6,352. Of general merchandise there had been carried 10,032,626 tons, and 15,644,643 tons of mineral produce, of which 9,512,777 tons were of coal. The total number of live stock conveyed was 3,671,802 head, of which 675,587 were cattle, 2,400,712 sheep, and 591,186 pigs. The total receipts for the period were 9,198,276*l*., of which 1,172,408*l*. arose from first class passengers, 1,301,484*l*. from second class, 276,426*l*. from third class, and 952,779*l*. from parliamentary train passengers. The receipts for the conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live-stock were 4,867,352*l*.

In Scotland the total number of passengers had been 5,608,232, and the miles travelled 68,890,094, an average of about 20 miles for each inhabitant of Scotland. The number of miles open was 1,152. Of general merchandise there were carried 1,319,328 tons, of coal and other minerals 3,450,206 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 535,107 head, of which 169,891 were cattle, 336,445 sheep, and 28,861 pigs. The total receipts were 1,068,094*l*., of which 92,000*l*. were derived from first class passengers, 73,004*l*. from second class, 30,968*l*. from third class, and 145,061*l*. from the parliamentary train passengers. The total receipts for merchandise, minerals, and live stock were 660,419*l*.

In Ireland the total number of passengers had been only 3,436,041, and the total number of miles travelled had been 46,050,536, an average of about 7 miles for each inhabitant. The number of miles then open was 987. The general merchandise carried amounted to 400,543 tons, and the minerals to 42,344 tons, of which 31,150 tons were coal. The total receipts were 515,381*l*., of which 67,830*l*. were derived from first class passengers, 106,501*l* from second, 53,636*l*. from third, and 54,876*l*. from parliamentary train passengers. The receipts for the carriage of merchandise, minerals, and stock amounted to 173,510*l*.

There is a marked distinction in the choice of travelling in the three kingdoms, which will be best shown from the following statement of the number of travellers by each class:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Parliamentary.
England and Wales	6,771,000	16,935,303	7,594,138	17,879,345
Scotland	690,939	835,223	827,120	3,254,849
Ireland	229,855	1,395,644	1,223,087	387,454

It may be observed here that the parliamentary trains are exempt from the payment of duty.
—*Companion to the Almanack*, 1858.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *April*, 1857, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for the past 7 years.

April 1857.

9 rainy days.

	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.
1	56	36	16	58	48
2	58	43	17	60	48
3	58	38	18	52	49
4	58	45	19	52	48
5	65	48	20	53	45
6	77	50	21	65	47
7	74	55	22	63	55
8	78	58	23	70	50
9	82	61	24	75	57
10	80	65	25	75	57
11	80	65	26	65	50
12	70	50	27	70	41
13	60	46	28	65	52
14	60	47	29	66	50
15	53	47	30	78	62

Average of last 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 63, *Min.* 49. Rainy days 13.3.

To be continued monthly.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1355—The correspondence of Horace Walpole, vol.
1445—Cambridge Essays for 1857.
1648—The Roua Pass, by Erick Mackenzie, 3 vols.
1657—The Fortunes of Glencore, by Charles Lever, 3 vols.
1658—Thomas de Quincey's Essay on China.
1659—The Lances of Lynwood.
1667—The Athelings, by Margaret Oliphant, 3 vols.
1675—Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor.
1677—The Political Economy of Art, by John Ruskin.
1680—The Year Nine, by the Author of Mary Powell.
1685—The Interpreter, by G. J. Whyte Melville.
1702—Grins and Wrinkles, by J. McGrigor Allan.
1708—Fullom's The Human Mind, 3 vols.
1715—The Captivity of Two Russian Princesses, by Schamyl.
1717—The Sepoy Revolt, by Henry Mead.
1777—White Lies, by Charles Reade, 3 vols.
1788—The Three Clerks, by Anthony Trollope, 3 vols.
1797—Lady Anne Granard, by L. E. Landon—Parlour Library No. 176.
1800—Greville, by Mrs. Gore— do. 177.
1801—The Forty-five Guardsmen, by A. Dumas— do. 178.
Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac for 1858.
The British Quarterly Review.
The Westminster Review.
The National Review.

Shanghae, March 11th, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (surv'g)	frigate	26	200		Robt: Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	R. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	sc st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Chihacheff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 20	Cormorant	H.M.str		Saumarez	Ningpo	Mar —		
.. 22	America [Russn.	war-str		Chihachoff	Ningpo	.. —		
.. 24	Minnesota	U. S. str		Dupont	Manila	.. 14		
.. 24	Formosa	B. str.	750	Brooks	Hongkong Amoy	.. 16 .. 20	Mails, Op. &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 25	Furious	H.M.str		Osborne	N'po v. Chusan	.. —		
.. 26	San Jacinto	U.S. str.		Bell	Hongkong	.. 16		
.. 26	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hkong & F'chau	.. 16	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 20	Thomas A. Cole	B. ship	586	Adams	Singapore	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood*	B. str.	650	Browne	Amoy & H'kong	Tea & Silk	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 21	New Margaret	B. bark	411	Bovey	Singapore	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 22	Lord Hungerford	B. ship	758	Hurst	Singapore	do	Russell and Co
.. 22	Berengaria	B. bark	412	Tylerson	Hongkong	Tea	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Herculean	B. ship	530	Bell	London	Tea & Silk	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 23	Invincible	B. ship	657	Wilson	London	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Malabar	Ha. bk	322	Möller	Swatow	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 24	Maid of Julpha	B. brig	196	Beauvais	Lombock	Ballast	A. Connolly
.. 24	Oscar	A. ship	648	Harding	Chinchew	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 25	Spray of the Ocean	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Amoy	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Beverly	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	do	A. R. Tilby

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Chebucto	Mar 15	B. ship	408	Johnston	Turner and Co.	London	Early.
Confucius	Mar 19	B. ship	510	Penrice	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Crimea	Mar 12	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent, Beale and Co.		
E. W. van Dam van Isselt	Mar 16	Du. bk	713	Kolm	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Russell and Co		
Emperor	Mar 12	A. ship	597	Tibbets	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formosa	Mar 24	B. str.	750	Brooks	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent		
Gallant	Mar 1	B. brig	267	More	Dent, Beale and Co.	Bangkok	cld 22d
Hafis	Mar 14	Ha. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co		
Hoang Ho	Feb 13	B. ship	606	Cowell	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.	London	To-day
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Pampero	Mar 11	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Singapore	
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co.	New York	Early
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	878	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Mar 3	B. ship	578	Ollard	Lindsay and Co	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Sea Star	Mar 1	B. ship	590	Livingston	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str.	330	Sullivan	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Star of the East	Mar 8	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Thracian	Feb 26	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Amoy	cld 24th
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 25th
Virginia	Mar 11	Bre. bk	350	Franke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Yang-tze	Mar 26	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	21st inst

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 9th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do; Maury, 27th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.; —Dennis Hill, 23d Dec; Julia, 24th do.;—Chrysolite, 11th Jany.; and Wellington, 15th do.
From *Liverpool*—Jubilee, 5th Dec.
From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct. From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	5
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	21
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	12
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 0	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	21,303	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857,

Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	35
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	857
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	530	London				
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	342,340	791,395	277

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk, Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	do		766,748	766,748	18:74		250
Cleared	Union	1012	do						

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *viâ* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *viâ* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	95
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do	369
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	971

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